whimper."
Untrue again. He did intimate to the public that he cared about the question of slavery as connected with the subject of annexation. He did say, openly and without reserve, that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, unless she could come in as a free State. He did say that he should have voted against the admission Texas, had he been a member of Congress. We have known Governor Cleveland eleven years; and, during all this time, he has been a "Free-Soiler." Those who have known him for a longer period, attest that anti-slavery has been a conspicnous sentiment with hir ., from the earliest period of his political history.

Yet Governor Cleveland did his best for Cass in the face of all this, and we never heard, during the canvass, that he condemned the Nicholson letter. Not till he needed the abolition votes o his district to make him a member of Congress, did we hear that he was in principle a Free-Soiler.

He did condemn the Nicholson letter, and the people of his district "knew" it.
We make this statement in justice to Governor Cleveland, who is misrepresented by the Tribune.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S SPEECH. Now, that the speech of this gentleman is fully before our readers, we will make a few comments. We did not wish to do so until it was fully before them, that they might have the same chance to peruse it that we have had. To the Northern man who has read it, we not tell him that its sen timents meet the real views of nine-tenths of the people of Connecticut, and indeed of all the free States. We are frank to confess that some parts States. We are frank to confess that some parts of it go further than we think it is practicable to go at the present time, yet, as a whole, we admire the effort; it is noble, manly, honorable, and reflects much credit upon the head and heart of our old friend .- Democrat.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, April 18, 1850.

CONTENTS.—Political Situation—Pope at Rome— Horrid Accident—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Republic-Way to dispose of Socialist Candidates-M. Thiers for the Republic-House for Working Men-Health of Laborers protected by Law-Steam Engines-New Books-History of the Causes of the French Revolution-Considerations on Democracy-The Press : Le Napoleon Le Moniteur, Le Constitutionnel, Le Revue des Deux Mondes-Bonaparte's Speech-M. Dufaure's Invitation-M. Baroche's Protest-L' Union, Le Pays-L' Assemblee Nationale-Socialist Press-Le Siecle-M. Louis Blanc-Opinion of Le Credit on the Permanence of the Republic-Conclusion.

To the Editor of the National Era: The relative position of parties has not changed since my last. The same disunion reigns in the ranks of the Reaction. Legitimists rail at the Orleanists and ponapartists, who return the treatment with interest. The President's papers attack the Assembly and the Legislative power, while the papers in the interest of the Assembly majority find no terms too harsh for the President and his advisers. One portion of the coalition refused to vote for M. Foy, and the other denounces the attempt to substitute the name of M. Leclerc as "base intrigues." To put an end to the digression, the Electoral Union or Central Committee has ordered a preparatory election in their party.

The Socialists preserve their pacific tone, and do not quarrel among themselves. They are all united on the candidature of M. Eugene Sue, whose dramatic efforts against the Jesuits have recently been the object of the violence of the Government agents at Rouen. The objection to the venerable Dupont (de l'Eure) was, that he had approved the sanguinary and violent proceedings of General Cavaignac. If M. Leclerc, the hero of June, who, after one of his sons was shot in an attack on the barricades, went home and brought out the second, who continued fighting by his side to the end of the insurrection, should be nominated by the Coalition, the result is very doubtful. All the passions of 1848 will be revived.

The news from abroad is, that the Pope entered of the announcement, to the joy of the whole pop-

The people of Paris were stunned yesterday by the announcement of a terrible accident at Angers. The eleventh battalion of light infantry were crossing the suspension bridge, when the chains on one side gave way, and four hundred were precipitated into the river, loaded with arms and baggage. About two hundred perished.

On the 12th, M. Baroche asked an appropriation of 200,000 francs for the celebration of the 4th of May, the anniversary of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly and the proclamation of the Republic. We shall have then anothe illumination, one of those splendid fêtes which only Paris and Constantinople can offer.

On the 29th of March, the jury of the Court of Assizes found Patres, and other Legitimists, guilty of holding secret meetings not authorized by the law. The Court condemned them to imprisonment for periods varying from six to thirty days. On the 12th of April, the same jury found Buoignier, and Hizay, two Republicans, guilty of the same offence. The Court condemned Buoignier, who is now a candidate for the Assembly in the Department of the Saone et Loire, to one year's imprisonment, 500 francs fine, and five years' loss of all civil rights, and Hizay, who is not so dangerous, to six months' imprisonment, 100 france fine, and loss of civil rights for two years. It was proved on the trial that the rules of this society had been deposited with the proper civil officer, but the Court decided that this was not equivalent to an authorization. M. Buoignier was a member of the Constituent Assembly, and was one of those elected last month by a majority of nearly 17,000, in the Department above named but his election was annulled by the Assembly He is now disposed of fairly for the present. The French Judiciary understand how to dispose of the foes of the Government.

M. Thiers has declared himself at last openly for the Republic. After a great deal of fretting, plunging, and running, like a steed unwilling to be bridled, he bows his head and takes the hated bit into his mouth. At a late meeting of the Legislative caucus of the majority, he said there were but three classes of measures which would insure the safety of France-first, the most energetic measures; second, measures of a secondary character; third, an unreserved and honest aid given to the establishment of the Republic. Energetic measures! Who will take the responsibility of them? No one. Secondary measures! A certain number of these were pro posed after the 10th of March, but their inefficacy having been generally recognised, the Assembly seems disposed to reject them. Open and honest aid to the Republic! I have already said at the tribune that this Government was the one which divides us the least. I believe it politic and necessary to rally to it; to do this distinctly, so as not to permit any doubt to subsist as to the intentions of the majority. What I say before this reunion, I am ready to say from the tribune!

What more striking proof can be given of the necessity of the Republic in France, and of its brightening prospects, than this declaration of its

most bitter enemy? Add to this the conversion of the Constitution nel to the same cause. You will find a long leader in the number of the 14th, which takes the strongest ground in favor of the continuation of the present form of Government. Here is a single sentence which is in strong contrast with the articles of this paper month before last: "Very happily, the Republic is not responsible, as we think, for what we suffer under its commence ment." Then follow several paragraphs to show that all Governments springing from a revolution

HOUSES FOR WORKING-MEN. In a letter from Berlin, I mentioned the cite ouvriere undertaken at Brussels, but did not give you the plan on which it is to be constructed. The contract between King Leopold and the architect, M. Gomand, has been published. The buildings are to be erected on about ---- of

American questions,' and he went without a ground in the suburb of Brussels called Ixelles. They are to consist-

1. Of a large building destined to the use of unmarried workmen, and containing their private rooms, a dining-hall, a school-room, a dwelling for the teacher, a library, and conveniencies of every kind. It is to be heated by a common fur-

2. A second building, containing rooms for the manufacture of lye, wash-rooms, drying-rooms, and baths.

4. Forty-two houses with yards and gardens,

be open to all the tenants. Every family is to occupy at least two rooms. The greatest precautions are to be taken to prevent the admission of any one of doubtful morality. The rent is not to exceed twenty francs a month for the two-storied

The plan of this establishment seems far better than that of the one at Paris, in which the apartments are to be separated from each other only by wide galleries, giving too many opportunities for gossiping at the doors by the female portion of the occupants, and too many facilities to designing men for unobserved meetings with young persons of the other sex. It is questionable, however, whether the system would be worse than the one now in use, which places the temale servants in little chambers under the roof and far away from the notice of the family. Most of the occupants of the building will be surrounded by relatives, and subject to the control of the hundred eyes of the neighbors—a control not to be despised where the eyes belong

A second law, and excellent in its details, was passed on the same day, for the prevention of the explosion of steam machine boilers. The number of explosions has been very small in France, but the Legislature wishes, by a strict inspection, to

books for children in which the author or pub lisher gravely assures the public there is not the slightest taint of Socialiam. Arithmetics are eccommended as particularly rich in sume and problems bearing on associations, and therefore practical, and suited to the wants of the age. That unfortunate damsel, History, is battered into every possible shape. One publishes a Socialist history of the first revolution, and the conservative party answers it. This last lies before me. The title is," History of the Causes of the French Revolution, by M. Gravier de Cassagnac." The author undertakes to prove, by his manner of stating the facts, the strange proposition that the philosophers and democrats of the last century had nothing to do with the causes of the Revolution, and did not hasten it by their writings, but that the martyr-King, Louis XVI, in his zeal to establish liberal institutions for his country, calculated too confidently on the good sense of the people. The Revolution went be-yond his wishes. The Constituent Assembly is put entirely out of the question, as not having contributed to found the liberal institutions which now exist in France. As no one has ever had the hardihood to sustain such a proposition, the author has taken a high rank among the conservatives. La Revue des Deux Mondes, which utters too many paradoxes of its own not to find a brother in M Cassagnac, says the work is recommended by the "importance of its subject, its literary value, and the political principles of the author!" All the royal and princely characters are painted rose color, and the men of '92 are roundly rated for ducing foreign and hostile armies into France.

Another work in high favor with the Moderates, and praised by the same Revue as "very piquant and instructive," is entitled "Considérations sur la was a deputy under the last reign. His name is de Sainte Aulaire. The object of his work is to show that the democratic form of government has been used up and worn out, it having been the favorite form in the middle ages, and that it would be an anachronism—a step backwards—to return to it. "Democracy is a ragime," cries La Revue,
"which was tried long ago; the experiment is
not to be made—it has been made. We know not
only by the history of our sad times, but by the

perate condition, if it must content itself with such literary slight-of-hand feats as those of MM. Cassagnac and de Sainte Aulaire.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. edy in France; everybody sees the cords of the scenes and the paint of the actors. That comedy is evidently coming to a close, for, for some time past, the soothsayers who play it have not been able to look in each other's faces without laugh-

of abuse of the Constitution, and declares that "unfortunately the Constitution of 1848, if we compare it with all those which preceded it [there were twenty-one except that of 'at once by its notable inferiority. '93-strikes us

new Constitution ?

has been given to harass the Assembly without ceasing, and to keep the personal interests of the President always before the public. La Revue des deux Mondes is in the front ranks

journments of laws prefaced by voting their ur gency, the paralysis with which it is menaced by its dissensions, do not show that it is prepared to take a vigorous initiative. It is capable of receiving an impulsion, and this can best be given by the Executive power."

The reader should not forget, in this connect

tion, the remarkable speech of the President, Sunday before last, in favor of erecting a strong Government. It is evident that the design Louis Bonaparte is to pave the way for some at tempt against the Constitution, so as to perpetuate his own power. The real danger of France lies in this guilty and morbid ambition, and the

attack violently our institutions, our laws, and the Assembly itself." [Lively applause] The orator called on M. Baroche to disown, at the tri-bune, the intentions imputed to the Government. But the Minister did not do this, although he mounted the tribune a short time afterwards. This silence was significative. The next day, the Minister took an occasion to protest against the idea of a coup d ctat. The other journals of the Reaction scold the three Presidential papers L'Union says : " What the Constitutionnel wants may be stated in two words: it wants the Presidential supremacy—the substitution of the sover-

"The programme is not new; are the reason re so? Alas! not a bit." L. Pays: "Has the Constitutionnel come to this

of the Elysee?

Thus we see that the President will have but a corporal's guard with him, if he should attempt to seize the dictatorship.

The Socialist papers trouble themselves little about the designs of the President. Their tone is pacific and hopeful. The Siecle, in an eloquent cle against the nomination of M. Leclerc, says : "That two years after our days of mourning, per-sons should invoke the memory of those civil wars, revive their hates and griefs, resuscitate the bloody encounters of those wars between brethren, placard in staring capitals the number of balls which struck down an heroic youth, and make of the dead body of the son and the heroism of the father a stepping stone for restless and vio-lent parties! No, the general conscience protests lent parties: No. the general conscience protests against such unworthy manageures: it protests against this brutal appeal made to the worst passions, to hatred, to rage, and to civil war!"

Several days before the nomination of Leclerc,

M. Louis Blanc had published the following: "There is no sensible man, no good citizen, who does not recognise how disastrous it would be, not only to the privileges of the existing social economy, but to the people themselves, to engage in any armed struggle, whatever might be the issue. In the name of Heaven, let us have no irregular movements, no tumultuous crowds, no mob! and, as long as universal suffrage is untouched, no insurrection! This cannot be too

often repeated."

Le Credit, a journal representing the high bourgeoisie, and which has always thrown its influence on the side of the reaction, while opposed to monarchy, testifies as follows to the progress of republican opinions:

"The attempts which have been made during two years of trial to unite against the Republic of February all the forces supposed to be hostile to it, have clearly demonstrated that each of these forces was essentially and radically hostile to those with which the attempt was made to unite it; that, consequently, that coalition was wanting, not only in energy and unity to combat the Republic, but, in case of success, would be in stantly dissolved, and that even the most powerful of those forces would be incapable of reducing the others, and, above all, incapable of governing the

important confession, coming from th mouth of a paper which has always acted and still acts with the reaction! The Republic is like the sun in mid-heaven, and blind is he who will not see it.

country

### "THE CENTRAL TRUTH." EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION ON SLAVES.

The N. Y. Day Book, though a violent opponent of slave institutions, speaks with its usua sense and candor in the following remarks:

"The central truth, the essential result, bitherto unapproached by the various disputants, is the absolute statistical fact that, by the laws of Creation and Providence, the liberation of the slaves in these circumstances must lead to the in-evitable and rapid decrease of the number and ultimate extinction of the liberated race. It is one of the laws of the 'increase of population,' that no inferior race can long co-exist with superior race in a civilized community, unless the ormer be held in a state of slavery the jection, vessalage, or tutelage to the latter; and the attempt to make the inferior free and solely self-subsistent in competition with the superior, with an equality of privileges and responsibilities, invariably results in a quiet and gradual disappearance of those who are the subjects of this chilanthropic or Democratic experiment. This is a fact so evident—of such uniform recurrence in the history of the human race—that it need

only be mentioned to reflecting and educated readers to command immediate and universal as-Why will not all the enemies of slavery ponder upon these truths, and if they must hate the slave-holder, which they are at liberty to do, to their hearts content, for all that he cares about their love or dislike, at least have pity enough for the professed objects of their commiseration to save them from that ultimate annihilation which is an inevitable fruit of emancipation. For that such must be and always has been the result of abolition, can be and has been proved over and over again, by the most incontrovertible statistics and facts.—Richmond (Va.) Republican.

Well, if it be a great "central truth" that the blacks will quietly, (that is, without violence.) and gradually disappear when liberated, what be comes of the horrors so often enlarged upon by anti-emancipationists, of having "them turned loose among us?" If any race of mankind quietly and gradually disappear, the inference is that there is no cruelty or violence in the process; and, this country will disappear, by this kindly process, when liberated, then the great objection the South to emancipation is obviated.

But, how flippantly these speculators talk o the laws of population, of Creation and Providence! One of the laws of the increase of Population is, that no inferior race can long co-exist with a superior race in a civilized community, un. less the former be held in a state of slavery by the latter; and the attempt to make the inferior free and solely self-subsistent, invariably results in its quiet and gradual disappearance! Such is the proposition of the Day Book, endorsed by the Republican, and the fact is assumed to be so evident-of such universal occurrence in the history of the human race, as to need no proof!

A most convenient way of obtaining credence for a great untruth. History gives no support to such a proposition. The Romans made slaves of people of all climes; but, under the operation of her laws and institutions, these slaves were constantly being converted into a free people. Freedmen crowded her empire, gradually rose to many of its highest privileges, and quietly and gradually disappeared, not by extinction, as the Day Book intimates, but by fusion with other portions of the population.

There was a time when the Anglo-Saxon race to a great extent was held in slavery in vassalage to a superior race. But, by the action of the church, the growth of civilization, voluntary manumissions, and the liberal decisions of the Courts, they were finally emancipated, and though they did not rise to an equality of political privileges for a long period, they did not become extinct, but grew, flourished, and became one with the rest of the population.

In St. Domingo, a large proportion of the col ored people was composed of free persons, who existed for a very long time as a distinct classsuperior to the slaves, inferior to the whites They multiplied, became constantly more intelligent and wealthy, and this process was going on when the French Assembly decreed the abolition of slavery in the island.

The free colored People of Louisiana consti tute a distinct race-superior to the slaves, infeferior to the whites. They multiplied since 1810, from six thousand, to ten thousand in 1820, to sixteen thousand in 1830, to twenty-five thousand in 1840. They show no indications of decay, but of improvement and advancement.

The Day Book and its endorser speak at random, without a fact of any real significance to sustain their bold assertions.

### For the National Era PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting composed of all political parties, held in Peterborough, N. Y., 28th March 1850, for the purpose of expressing their views of the doings of Congress in relation to the question of slavery,

George Clink was called to the chair, and E C. Hyde was appointed secretary. Strong resolutions were adopted, among them

the following: Resolved, That we view with indignation the efforts made in Congress to prevent the admission of California, as a free State, unless the North make concessions to slavery, which are at war with the plainest principles of natural justice, the revealed will of God, the sentiments of our comnon humanity, and the claims of patriotism and

Resolved, That we are inexorably opposed to the admission of any more slave States to this Union; to the continuance of slavery in the Territories and District of Columbia; and to the enactment by Congress of any laws or regulations adapted to countenance and foster slavery, or to extend the curse over this continent, or through any part of the world.

Resolved, That the Hon. William H. Seward,

by his advanced position on the subject of human rights; by his refusal to compromise the interests of freedom; by his able and eloquent defence of those great principles which render nations vir-tuous and illustrious—has merited and secured our admiration and respect; and we assure him and the honorable John P. Hale, and others in and the honorable John P. Hate, and others in Congress, who stand by his side in this great bat-tle for freedom, that the yeomanry of the North will sustain both him and them, so long and so far as they are faithful to the right and the true. Resolved, That Daniel Webster, by avowing his

Thus we see that the President will have but determination to vote for Mason's bill in regard force until altered or repealed; and, if no other to fugitives from slavery, and his purpose to admit four slave States yet to be formed out of Texas, and by other acts of servility to the slave power, has sullied the character of his country at home, made her a reproach abroad, betrayed the cause of liberty, and, like all other distinguished traitors, has erected for himself a conspicuous and

lasting monument of infamy.

Resolved, That the resolutions be published in the National Era, the New York Tribune, the Liberty Party Paper, and in the papers of Mad-

Andresses were made on the above resolutions Messrs. Wells, Barnett, Curtis, Calkins, Hyde, and Stowe.

### CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

Among the petitions presented, were two by Mr. Seward, from colored residents of Boston, Mass.; one praying that colored people may be employed in transporting the mail, and be enrolled in the militia; another against the enactment of any law for the recovery of fugitives; read and laid upon the table.

A bill was passed, authorizing the President

to make transfers of the public moneys, the state of the treasury admitting, to the mints and branch mints of the United States, for the purpose of enabling them to make returns to depositors of bul-lion with as little delay as possible. Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill to reduce the price of the public lands in Ohio to a rate not ex-

ceeding one dollar and a quarter an acre, and to confine the sale of such lands to actual settlers. A bill to regulate appeals from the Courts of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court was discussed, and then laid over. The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill of Mr. Douglas to grant the right of way and a portion of the public lands for the construction of a central railway through Illinois. A protracted discussion took place, in which the policy of land distribution was debated, and

during which Mr. Douglas proposed an amend-ment, to the effect that after the donation of lands provided for in the bill, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be distributed among the several States.

A bill to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments, was read a third The joint resolution from the House in relation to the Sir John Franklin expedition was passed.

Without taking any vote, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

after a long discussion, by the following vote:
YEAS - Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton,
Bradbury, Butler, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wis consin, Greene, Houston, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, Yulee-28. NAYS .- Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bright,

Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Douglas, Downs, Frlch. Faote Hunter, Jones King Norris, Rusk Sebastian, Turney—16.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850. A bill to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of sickness or other disabil-ity of the Judges of the District Courts, was read third time and passed.

The railroad bill of Mr. Douglas was again taken up, and, after some discussion, the vote being taken on the amendment of Mr. Dayton, it was lost—yeas 16, nays 26. Mr. Bell's motion to recommit was rejected.

After a long debate, and a few amendments, the bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bright, Cass, Corwin, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Man gum, Morton, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, and Walker-26. NAVS - Messrs. Bradbury, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Bawson, Dayton, Hunter, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Turney, Wales, and Yulee-14.

session, adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, MAY 6, 1850. Vice President Fillmore absent; Hon. W. R. King, President pro tem. Numerous memorials and petitions were pre-sented, and among them, one from some twentyeight officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, pre-

The Senate, after some time spent in Executive

Also, a report from the Committee on Printing Riss, a report from the Counsand copies of the Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the geography and geology of California be printed, which was adopted after a short debate.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing, recommended the printing of 30,000 copies of the second part of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, relating to agriculture and the catablish-ment of an agricultural bureau, and which elicited quite a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Borland. Berrien, Badger, Foote, and others, participated Berrien, Badger, Foote, and others, parscapates.
Mr. Borland was opposed to the printing of so
large a number as he had reported, but he had
conformed to the previous practice of the Senate.
He said they had ordered 15,000 copies of the first part, (which related to inventions and the me chanic arts.) and the House had also ordered 50,000 copies of the first, and 100,000 of the second part, and that the public printers would now have to send in to Congress some 10,000 copies per week, until the next session, to supply the ber already ordered; the work would probe

hly cost about \$1.25 per volume. Mr. Davis was opposed to the printing of so large a number, and moved to amend the report so as to restrict the number to that of the ordinary documents printed by the Senate; was of the opinion that it was not the duty of Congress to publish matter of this sort, as it was rather a phi

losophical work, a treatise upon agriculture, and not connected at all with legislation. Mr. Turney hoped the Senate would not adopt the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] as the Patent Office Report was regarded by the people as more useful and valuable than almost any other; the abuse was not in printing too large a number of the really valuable documents, but in the publication

of others of but very little importance.

Messrs. Berrien and Badger were in favor of printing the number recommended by the Com-mittee; there was no other document printed by Congress so generally sought after by their con stituents, and so universally read, as the Patent

Office Report,
Mr. Foote spoke at considerable length in opposition to the report. The first part he consid as a ridiculous production; but the second part-why, the very titlepage horrified him. He read several extracts from the introduction, which he said was from none other than the chief of Socialism, Horace Greeley of New York, and that alone would be of sufficient consideration to in-

luce him to vote against it. The following is the titlepage to the report "Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1849. Part I. Arts and Manufactures Embracing the Commissioner's views of the origin and progress of Invention. The Motors—Chief Levers of Civilization. Proposed Applications of the Patent Fund: 1. Publication of Specifications; 2. Preparation of a General Analyti-cal and Descriptive Index of Inventions; 4. In-stitution of National Prizes. And on the Pro-pulsion of Steamers. With an Introduction. By

Horace Greeley."

The vote was taken upon Mr. Downs's amendment, which was rejected-yeas 14, nays 36. Re port agreed to.

Mr. Hunter occupied the remainder of the day

in a speech upon the bill to establish a board of accounts, for the settlement of all claims against Government. [We shall make more particular reference to this bill hereafter.] TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1850.

The Senate were engaged in debate upon the es-tablishment of a "Board of Accounts," or Commissioners, for the settlement of all claims against the Government, The number of members, their sal-aries, and the length of their terms of office, were

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THESDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

The following gentlemen constitute the com ittee called for by the resolution of Mr. Wentmittee called for by the resolution of Mr. Went-worth, passed yesterday, to make certain inquiries in regard to the public printing: Mr. Went-worth of Illinois, Mr. Ashmon of Massachu-setts, Mr. Green of Missouri, Mr. Matteson of New York, Mr. Holliday of Virginia, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, Mr. Orr of South Caro-lina, Mr. Chandler of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cable of Ohio. Cable of Ohio. The House resolved to close debate in Commit-

tee of the Whole on the Census bill, to-morrow, at one o'clock, and then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Census bill having been taken up,
Mr. Vinton, in the course of his remarks, gave
notice of his intention to offer the two following
amendments to the Census bill at the proper time,
remarking that if they should be thought as endangering the bill, he would withdraw them, and e future time would re-offer them, and move that a select committee be appointed to take the subjects embraced in them under consideration.

law be passed providing for the taking of any sub-sequent census of the United States on or before the first day of January of any year when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall in all things be taken and completed according to the provisions

And the following is the second amendment: And be it further enacted, That, from and after the third day of March, 1853, the House of Rep-resentatives shall be composed of two hundred members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and exclud-ing Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number 200, and the product of such division, rejecting any portion of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration; and the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of each State thus formed by the ratio already determined by him as above directed, and the product of this last division shall be the number of the representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: Provided, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States on the division of the population thereof shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fraction one additional member each for its frac-tion, as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives 200: And provided, also, That if, after the apportionment of the representatives under the next or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited, which excess of representatives over two hundred shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

gress, and Mr. Marshall, of the same State, ap-

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Thompson made the closing speech in favor of it, and the Committee then proceeded to vote on amendments. Ker man moved to amend the bill by driking out in the first section, after the words

United States, including the District of Columbia and the Territories, are hereby required respectively to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated," the words: "And to collect all the other statistical information within their respective districts in the man-ner provided for in this act, and specified in the

The amendment was disagreed to-yeas 40, One or two amendments were adopted, many others were proposed—the Committee having reached the second section of the bill, rose, and

the House adjourned. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

atives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river for commercial purposes demands the earnest attention of the American Government, and that it is highly desirable that it be secured

to American commerce at an early day.

Pending a motion to commit, the House went
into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Census bill. A great variety of amendments was moved;

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1850. The House had under discussion in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the Census bill, making considerable progress. At the request of Mr. Wilmot, the Committee laid aside the subject informally, and took up the President's message relating to California, so that Mr Wilmot, who was entitled to the floor, and was obliged to be absent from the city for some time, might deliver his views. He spoke for an hour; Mr. Winthrop obtained the floor; the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to investigate and ascertain the number of clerks employed in the different Departments of Government who are correspondents of news-papers, their names, salaries, &c. Also, the num-ber of clerks employed during the last Administration, who were letter-writers and editors of newspapers; and, further, what clerk or officer of Government wrote over the signature of Bundel-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and the day was occupied in considering separately the concluding provisions of the Census bill, (from the 19th to the 23d.) The Committee were occupied some time upon the schedule of statistics to be embraced in the bill, otherwise the final vote could have been taken upon it. The House adjourned, the schedule being still under consideration.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1850. The House were in Committee of the Whole and occupied the day in considering the different articles of the amendment offered by Mr. Vinton in relation to the census bill. [The provisions this amendment we have previously given.]

#### For the National Era TO THE HON. D. R. ATCHISON.

newly-acquired Territories, you asserted your conviction "that the people of the State of Missouri, when the time arrives, will prove to all mankind, that every sentiment in those resolutions, from first to last, will be sustained by them." Now, sir, permit me to propose a few inquiries for your consideration, touching this very impor-

are slaveholders? 2. What possible motive can exist for non-slaveholders to desire the extension of slavery into the Territories? 3. What pro-portion of the slaveholders themselves desire the extension of this peculiar institution beyond its Presuming that you, sir, will not be inclined to

answer these questions, I will endeavor to do it for you. 1. According to the census of 1840, the population of Missouri was 373,702—the number of slaves was 58,240. Supposing the average number of slaves belonging to each individua owner to be five, Missouri had 11,640 slaveholders; this shows their number to be about one-twenty-seventh of the population. 2 There can be no reason for any intelligent, reflecting non-slave-holder to desire its extension into the Territories-it could be of no personal advantage to him, neither can it be of any general utility to the country, but confessedly a great detriment to its prosperity. Consequently, no man, apart from the slaveholder himself, except he be a down-right ninny, can desire that slavery should be planted in the Territories. 3. From my own personal knowledge of the people of Missouri, i can say that there is a respectable portion even of the slaveholders who do not desire its extension. I was a resident of Missouri at the time she passed from a Territorial to a State form of ment—I witnessed the proceedings of several sessions of the Legislature—I have traversed the State from North to South and from East to West-in short, I resided in the State from 1817 to 1843, and I cannot well be mistaken relative to

grasp of despotism, merely to gratify a few of the ten or eleven thousand slaveholders in your State? The PEOPLE of Missouri will never be guilty of such egregious folly—it is slandering them to say so. The few ranting mad-caps that misrepreed them in the State Legislature might do so, but never the PROPLE.

Your fellow citizen Hon D. R. Achison.

### MISSION INSTITUTE.

This Institution continues to afford facilities to the poor who wish to study for missions or the ministry. No tuition is required of such, and the use of hooks is also furnished them gratuitously, from a library of over 3,000 volumes. Those who wish to devote their lives exclusively to the cause of Christ, of whatever evangelical denomination, are cordially invited to Mission Institute, Quincy,

About twenty foreign missionaries have gone forth, while more than forty labor in the different States and Territories of our own land. In addition to these, a large number of school teachers have received their education at the sustitution. As Dr. Beecher remarked, a few days since, there probably never was an age or land presenting such an urgent demand for ministers, colporteurs, and school teachers, as our own. From statistics t appears that in some branches of the church there are more congregations requesting pastors than there are candidates for the ministry. This important fact should lead Christians to pray fervently for an increased baptism of the Holy Spirit, especially upon the youth of the church, that they may be led to exclaim, "Here, Lord, an I, send me." Encouragement and opportunities Encouragement and opportunities ould also be furnished such as have an inclination for the work. Any wishing futher informa-tion with regard to the plan and privileges of Mission Institute, can address either of the following professors. A. L. LEONARD. E. GRISWOLD. T. H. JOHNSON.

#### QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE OTSEGO AND HERKINER FREE MISSION SOCIETY.

The Quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in Burlington Flatts, Otsego county, New York, commencing on Lord's day the 26th of May, and continuing through Monday. Elder C. Francisco, of Litchfield, was ap-pointed to preach the introductory sermon; and eorge G Ritchie, of Richfield, the alternate. The friends of missions, and of every right-ous reform, are kindly invited to attend. It is hoped that the friends make an effort, before leaving home, to collect funds for missionary, tract, and Bible purposes.

GEORGE G. RITCHIE. Corresponding Secretory.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., January 22, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: I was instructed to request you to publish the following resolution of Champlain Presbytery, adopted at their late meeting in Malone Hoping that this request will be in krettag with the spirit of your excellent paper, I am, Mr. Editor. yours, most sincerely, DAVID DOBIE,
Stated Clerk Champlain Presbytery.

The Champlain Presbytery, at their late meet-

ing in Malone,
"Resolved, That we regret that no higher ground was taken by the last General Assembly, on the subject of American slavery; yea, we are deeply grieved that, in an age like this, in the midst of events so full of hope to the cause of freedom, the highest court of our beloved branch of Zion should be able to make no decided advance beyond the action of former years, in favor of the emancipation of the enslaved and oppressed

### EXTRACT FROM A NEW YORK LETTER. As an item of news, I have to mention that it

s proposed to hold a convention of the Young Democracy, on 4th July next, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of presenting the name of John Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. MARRIAGE.

# Married, at Harkness, January 21st, by Elder S. Davidson, Mr. Philo P. Charman, of Farmington, to Miss Amanda E. Tuttle, of Harkness.

DEATHS. Died, in Fairview, Jones county, Iowa, on the

let instant, Mrs Mary Ann Marson, wife of the honorable S. G. Matson. Mrs. Matson was a native of Rutland county, Vermont. It seldom falls to our lot to record the leath of one whose loss is more seriously felt by a large circle of friends. Several weeks previou to her death, she arranged her domestic matters, her heart-broken husband, mother, and children, that the time of her dissolution was near

Died in Columbia, N. H., April 14, 1850, of affection of the heart, Samuel B. Parsons, Eq., at twenty-nine years of age, son of Hezekish Par-

sons, Esq.

In his death, society has lost a young man o bright talent, handsome attainments, and pure mind; and the cause of liberty, a devoted and ardent friend. Of the most amiable disposition and gentlemanly deportment, he was ready, at the sacrifice of health and life, to advocate and advance the cause of the enslaved. His last noments were cheered by the consolations of religion, and but a few hours before his departure, he united with weeping relatives and friends in commemorating the death of that Saviour

## SPEECHES FOR SALE BY BUELL & BLANCHARD.

Sixth Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. Speech of Mr. Seward, of New York, on Mr. Clay's Ce promise Resolutions, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850. Price, \$1 per 100. Also, an edition on fine paper, and covered, 48 pages. Price, \$6 per 100 ; 12

cents, single. Speech of Mr. Campbell, of Ohlo, on Southern Aggression the Purposes of the Union, and the Comparative Effects of Slavery and Freedom, with a fac-simile of the signatures to the Articles of Association of the Continental Congress of 20th October, 1774. Delivered in the House of Representa tives, February 19, 1850. Price, with the fac-simile, and covered, \$3 per 100; the Speech alone, \$1 per 100.

Speeches of Mesers. Chase, Seward, and Hale. Sixteen pages. Price, \$1 per 100. Speech of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the Slaver Question, delivered in the Senate of the United States March 4, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100. Speech of Mr. Bissell, of Illinois, on the Admission of Cal

Debate in the Senate on the Right of Petition, containing

fornia, delivered in the House of Representatives, Februar; 2, 1850. Price, 50 cents per 100. Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, in the House of Repre

exceedingly popular as a dealer in Clothing. He has diplayed much taste in the arrangement of his establishment Large sales and small profits, is his motto.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, OF OAK HALL, BOSTON,

OF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Pub ishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

CONSUMPTION

Is the great curse of our Northern latitudes. It is the blight of domestic felicity and the despoiler of beauty. It robs the cheek of its healthful bloom, the mind of its sectify, and the eye of its brilliancy. It wastes the form, dims the intellect, and plunges its victim into an early grave. The young and the old, the serious and the gay, the city belie the country laws, are alike its prey and its victims. Blessings on the man, then, whose gentus and research furnished us with weapons to bid defiance to this "Dweller of the Threshold!" He merits the appliance and gratitude of ages.

ages. The following certificate was handed us for publication. In giving it place in our columns, we do no more than justice to Mr. Fowle, in asying that this is but one of many similar testimonis of the good qualities and healing power of his Balsam -N. E. Washingtonian.

DEAR SIR: My mother (aged about 80) has been smileted for several years past with an obstinate cough, which at times has nearly proved fatal. On a visit to this city last fail, if procured for her a bottle of your Whild Cherry Haisam. A short time after her return home (Bristol, R. 1.) she wrote me that it had helped her more than any remedy she hald rised. A few days since, she wrote me thus:

"I am better than I have been for some time. The Balsam

Look out for imitations and counterfeits. Remember, the riginal and only genuine article always bears the written ignature of I. BUTTS upon the outside wrapper. For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and pruggista generally, everywhere.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor is Chancery, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties. Youngstown, Mahoning Co , O. MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

Never Spolls,

ond means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

Transcendent Power State of the State of the

themselves at first.

have had quite as much difficulty to maintain

nace.

3. Four houses fitted up as stores.

some two and the rest one story high. The lye, wash, drying, and bath-rooms are to

houses, or twelve for the one.

to women not dumb. On the 13th, the Assembly passed a law to protect the laboring population from the avarice of landlords, who, for a trifling rent, permit whole families to lodge in places destructive of health and life. The law provides that, on complaint, the municipal council of any commune may appoint a committee to inspect the dwelling-houses and apartments occupied by the poor. If the committee should judge it necessary or expedient, it is authorized to order the proprietor to

make the proper repairs and improvements, and, if he should refuse or neglect, to have them made at his expense.

prevent them altogether. The activity of the writers on both sides in politics, and the consequent fecundity of the press, are astonishing. Each party wishes to insinuate its philosophy and views into every branch of human knowledge. We have reading-

history of the middle ages, what are the consequences of ultra-democracy."

The great party of order is certainly in a des

Le Constitutionnel published Sunday an article quite republican in all its tendencies, but on Tuesday it tacks completely round, and spreads all canvass for the Empire. Nothing less will satisfy it than the annihilation of the Constitu-tion, and the entire subordination of the Legisla-tive to the Executive power. Speaking of the present state of things, and the position of the majority, it says: "We are playing, then, a com-

ing."
This is in a long article, most of which is devoted to attacking the Assembly and praising the Pres-Le Napoleon contains a column and a quarte

"Who can believe in the long existence of that Le Moniteur du Soir, a paper supposed to be un der the immediate personal influence of the President, is no less explicit. The word of command

of the partisans of M. Bonaparte. It says of the Assembly: "The languor of its labors, the ad-

corruption of the higher magistracy and political men, which gives him accomplices. In Tuesday's debate, M. Dufaure wondered that any one could believe or spread the rumor that the Assembly was disposed to disregard the Constitution and the laws, "when these questions are agitated on all sides with an inexplicable levity, when journals, and what a misfortune! jour-nals supposed to be connected with the Govern-ment itself, doubtless without his participation,

eignty of the 10th of December to the sovereignty of Parliament.

from its article is an appeal to that aristocratic, arbitrary, and personal Government, which we have been the first to combat, which conducted us to the Paris election of the 10th of March, and

to the Paris election of the 10th of March, and which will plunge us into the abyss if it should ever attempt openly to establish itself.

"The time has not yet arrived in France, and we hope it never will, when audacity alone sufficed to win an empire. Audacity has, like men, its time. Souvenirs themselves cannot aid it."

The Assemblée Nationale is equally explicit, and qualifies the ideas of the President's friends as "absurd and revolting cocentricities."

of this act.

And be it further enacted, That, so soon as the

the next succeeding census.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky was excused from serving on the Committee on the Printing of Conpointed in his place.

The Census bill being under consideration in

that the marshals of the several districts of the

ctions which shall be given by the Secretary of the Interior and in the tables annexed navs 98.

Mr. Buel, from the Committee on Foreign Af-fairs, reported the following resolution: Resolved by the Senate and House of Repr

some of them were adopted; the Committee rose, sented by Mr. Borland, asking to be allowed a and the House adjourned.

> MONDAY, MAY 6, 1850. Various resolutions were offered during the norning hour, of but little public interest.
>
> Mr. Stanly offered the following resolution,

cund, and the amount of salary paid him, &c.

Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 22, 1850 Sin: I notice that on presenting the Missouri resolutions, against prohibiting slavery in the

1. What proportion of the citizens of Missouri

to 1843, and I cannot well be mistaken relative to the state of public sentiment on the subject of slavery-extension. And now, sir, if I am correct in my calculations on this subject, instead of the reorle of Missouri joining in an effort to dissolve the Union on the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, you can only muster a part of the eleven thousand slaveholders for such a purpose! No, sir; the people of Missouri will never nullify the laws of Congress in order to plant the blighting and barbarous institution of human slavery on the Free Soil of California and New Mexico. Will the three hundred and seventy thousand citizens owning no slaves, lay violent hands on the fairest fabric that ever sheltered humanity from the

JAMES H. D. HENDERSON.

in an American Work. We defy the proulest English Annuals to excel in magnifi-cence these beautiful specimens of artistic skill. THE PARIS FASHIONS, Colored in the unapproachable style of the French artists will be resumed, and will represent correctly the elegant go de forwarded to this country to Messra. L. J. Levy & Co. of Philadelphia, and Stewart of New York. The evidence of their authenticity will be found upon the counters of these gentlement, simultaneously with the monthly publication or GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. Extensive arrangements, with the concurrence of the ments, with the concurrence of these gent emen, are now being made in Paris, to forward promptly these correct and elegant plates, which will be a department of Graham's Magazine that will set at defia ce all attempts at imitation or competition. Our former

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THE original projector and proprietor of Graham's Mag-arine having again assumed the entire management of this favorite periodical, purposes to commence a new volume of UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE with the number for July. The early copies will be ready for the mails on June 6th, and will be illustrated with the most

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With a host more of the very best writers of the day, well known to the readers of "Graham." A number of new contributors will also lend the power of fresh pens and vigorous mind to assist in making this Magazine the recognised or gan of the intellect of the country. SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF JENNY LIND A magnificent likeness of this world-renowned woman will appear in the July number. This gem of art is engraved from an original picture, and cost one hundred guneus, in Londen, to have it cograved. It is the most exquisite picture that has ever appeared in Graham's Magnaine. The number containing this exquisite production of artistic skill will be stereotyped, and an extra edition of ten thousand copies printed.

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tice, and send the paper containing it, markel. The numbers will be prumptly forwarded. Our Editorial friends may rely upon the exact fulfilment of our promise.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

May 9-3: No. 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE,

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Gazet e.
7. The Opium Trade.—Boston Journal.
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9. Battle of Buena Vista.—Republic
10. Parliamentary Publications.—Special With Poetry and several Short Articles. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1948.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

ost.

8. Switzerland and the United States.—Swiss Nationa

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston BY For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA OLD Dr. Twensend is now shout aventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer at the genuine original. "Townsend Earsaparilla" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sal a circum means it has been kept out of market, and the sal a circum-scribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, a-those persons who had been healed of sore disea ev, and saved from death, preclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breach to 6 the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursupurilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to these experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Saranparilla Grand and Unequalled Preparation

which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Suranparilla
is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming
acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every
particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing eny
of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this
way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Setofula, and Piles, Castireness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pemples, Biotches, and all affections arising from Impurity of the Blood. It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from soldity of the etomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the bend, palpitation of the heart, sold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colde, and promotes casy expectoration and gentle perspiration, re-laxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifastly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful mensos, irregularity of the merstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Female Complaints.

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disca ses, as spinal irritation, neursigia, St. Vitus dance, swdon ing, spileptic fits, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then, The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's aferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be se of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of D.

Townsend's Genuine Original Sursuparilla is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article' and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complainte and criminations from Agents was Lave sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarasparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

man.—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of
discass, instead of bealth?
It is to acreet frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour bain
into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing
bosom, to restors bealth and bloom and vigar into the crushed and broken, and to banish infimity—that OLD DR.
JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

rithin the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need hat they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!